814 omnipresent praise for Communist policies, the articles written by the anthropologists do indicate that new facts are being discovered; and the fact that these discoveries are financed by the government and are used in the administration of the minority peoples may suggest the favored position held by anthropologists in China today. On the other hand, anthropologists so busily employed by the government are prevented from doing the work they might do in a free society.

829 In the field of philosophy, especially in political philosophy, Mao Tse-tung's books are accepted as of unquestioned authority. His Selected Works has gone through several editions since 1949, each new edition being more beautifully and elegantly printed than the one before. But Mao has not written any new books since 1949. Political theorists who wrote on socialism before 1949 now limit their writings to short articles published in such journals as The New Reconstruction (Hsin Chien-she), explaining Communist terms and government policies. Fung Yu-lan, the philosopher, has only published one article, "Mao Tse-tung's On Practice and Chinese Philosophy," since he made his confession. His article is an attempt to establish some continuity in Chinese philosophy in the past centuries, especially as it is concerned with the problem of knowledge and action, and to place the various revolutions in the same context. The article attempts to make Mao Tse-tung's ideology seem respectable, but it adds nothing to the development of philosophy. This state of affairs is necessarily

829 the case since "truth" was declared in Marxist writings before 1949, and there is no room for new ideas except in commentaries on "orthodox views." Cadres and students must study Party and government documents in the light of Marxian texts. By attacking "wrong" views, "correct" dialectic materialist views are vindicated. The recent mass attack on Hu Shih's "bourgeois" philosophy illustrates this point.[18]

C. Fiction

538 The larger part of Southwest China came under Communist control after all the other regions of China. Southwest China, therefore, is not among the first to face problems such as the recovery of industries, the increase of agricultural and industrial productions, the land reform, and the liquidation of the anti-Communist forces. Since Communist literature is largely intended to describe the solution of these problems, stories and novels which deal with these aspects in Southwest China are stereotyped and lacking in originality, imitations of the prototypes written in other regions and earlier. As a result, stories and novels produced in other regions of China are more popular in Southwest China than that produced locally.

People in Southwest China, like those in other parts of China, read Yüan Ching and K'ung Chüeh's best-seller Hsin Erh-nü Ying-hsiung Chuan (The Biography of a New Hero and Heroine) a 200,000-word account of the repulse of the Japanese invaders in North China, written in the

18. Criticism on Hu Shih's Ideology (4 vols.), Peking, San-lien shu-tien, 1955.